

The vague and scant news reaching Paris, the Poles are making a good fight, but seemingly all they can hope for is to delay the fatal hour of the city's fall. The Reds are continuing to advance and have reached a point less than ten miles from the capital.

Military opinion in Paris does not visualize how any counter-offensive operation is possible if the Warsaw region is held except in the event, which is considered most improbable, of the Poles having been able, notwithstanding the advance of the Red cavalry toward Thorn, to keep or to send northward forces capable of manœuvring on the right flank of the Red columns which is operating southward along the Narew River.

SOLDAU'S MAYOR WELCOMES REDS

Old German Colors Again Appear at Houseposts.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Soviet bands, furnishing Russian melodies and German military marches, played late into Friday night in the market place of Soldau, in East Prussia, 38 miles northeast of Thorn, says the correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*.

"After fifteen hours of desultory skirmishing with the Poles before the city, the corresponding adds, 'contingents of the Twelfth Russian Division marched into the city at nine o'clock in the morning and were victoriously cheered by the frightened populace, which had been concealing themselves in the cellars while a mild bombardment of the town was proceeding the previous day.'

"The old German colors were promptly displayed from houseposts and windows, while the German Mayor welcomed the Russian commander and the invaders were generally made to feel thoroughly at home.

"The Red troops are observing rigid discipline. Their commander has ordered the death penalty for looting and severe punishment for other misdeemeanors.

BOLSHEVIKI MAKE GAINS IN POLAND

Front Now Stretches Clear Across Country.

At the front with the Polish army, Aug. 14 (delayed).—The Polish-Bolshevik battle line to-day covered about 700 kilometers, extending from the Rumanian frontier northwest to the Prussian border. When the Bolshevik offensive began five weeks ago the line was approximately twice 700 kilometers and was quite irregular.

The front stretches diagonally across Poland. It is slightly bowed in the center, with a bulge in the Warsaw area, where the Bolsheviks stand just on the other side of the capital city. Slight gains for the Bolsheviks were announced to-day in the extreme north on the Russian right, and in the south where the Poles are reducting their lines for the purpose of shortening the front.

Near the Prussian frontier, where Bolshevik cavalry is endeavoring to reach the Vistula, the Poles evacuated again, but to the south of the Vistula the Warsaw front local Polish successes are reported. Plesk, Nowo-Miasto and Niesiek, to the northwest of Warsaw, for which there has been fighting, are now in the hands of the Poles. South of Warsaw the line is now passing beyond Lublin to the Bug River to Sokol to Kamionka-Strumilowa to Bialystok and on to the south.

The Poles, where the Bolsheviks are striving to reach the Vistula, apparently to carry out their encircling movement upon Warsaw, their objective is Lemberg, but where they are fighting for various points of vantage and villages. The ground has changed hands repeatedly in the last few weeks.

Brady, just north of Lemberg, has changed hands time and again. At last accounts the Bolsheviks were striving for Brady after having been ousted by the Poles. At the nearest point to the Vistula, about 100 miles from Lemberg in a rough country.

It is reported that Gen. Buleney, the Bolshevik cavalry commander, brought up several divisions of fresh cavalry recently to participate in the Lemberg drive and the operations in the region of Lublin. The Bolsheviks are also reported to be reinforcing northeast of the Vistula River, chiefly with infantry.

The Bolsheviks threw 77mm. shells at intervals during the day from what observers believe is a German gun. Machine guns rattled and occasionally there was rifle fire. To the northwest, nearer Warsaw, the Bolsheviks are using shells which sound like 155s.

At various points the Bolsheviks used airplanes to direct their artillery fire, which was effective at times. Observers expressed the opinion that Germans apparently were supervising most of the artillery work.

PRUSSAINS HALT AID BY ENTENTE TO POLES

Train Is Stopped; Allied Crews Have to Fight.

SCHNEIDMÜHL, Prussia, Aug. 15.—An Entente provision train on the way to Poland, manned by a mixed crew of English and French, was detained for several hours in the freight yard here pending an investigation. News of the arrival of the train had spread and, although the authorities barred the way to the station, several thousand persons assembled and demanded that the train be halted.

Aside from four machine guns and some soldiers' clothing no war supplies were found on the train and the local workers' council allowed it to proceed. In the investigation there were disputes between Germans and the train crew. It is officially declared these were not serious.

REDS WON'T SOFTEN TERMS TO POLAND

Lloyd George Is Told French's Protests Are Vain.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Kamenoff, one of the Bolshevik Commissioners here, today wrote to David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, notifying him that "notwithstanding the hostile acts of the French Government, which are calculated to prevent the holding of a peace conference, the Soviet Government does not consider it necessary to alter its conditions for armistice and peace preliminaries already communicated to your Government."

No news has reached London about the peace meeting of the Polish and Soviet representatives at Minsk.

The Central News Agency says that a number of the journalists accompanying the Polish delegation have not been allowed to cross the Russian lines.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sale of carcasses beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, August 14th, on shipments sold out, ranged from 14.00 cents and upwards per pound, and averaged 15.25 cents per pound.—Ad.

FRANCE IS STIRRED BY LABOR THREAT

May Exclude 2 British Leaders Going There to Discuss Attitude to Soviet.

PAPERS DEMAND ACTION

Strike Warning to Prevent War on Reds Called Challenge to Both Governments.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The French Government is considering the advisability of closing its frontiers against Harry Gosling and William C. Adamson, the British labor leaders who are coming to France to discuss with French leaders the attitude of labor to Russia. A demand for their exclusion was made by many newspapers this morning.

The action of the British Labor Council in declaring its intention of calling a walk out of labor should England make war on Soviet Russia has caused profound emotion here. The conservative press of France sees in this action a direct challenge to both governments, and asks if Premier Lloyd George is going to allow such a move.

This situation has naturally caused renewed attention to be paid to the French internal position, which does not yet show signs of giving serious trouble. The French Government, however, is protesting the attitude of the British labor leaders, as well as police and republican guards were turned out in large numbers to-day for a revolutionary demonstration in favor of the Soviet Government, in the city of St. Ouen, a big parade starting within the confines of Paris in the Avenue President Wilson. The demonstration seemed to reach the perfect point of police from his vantage, but it was kept in hand.

Thus far the movement started by Soviet partisans to check the Government's policy, if not to effect a real revolution, is making no headway. It would appear. The Government professes absolute confidence in the internal situation, despite the evidence it has that the Bolsheviks are making gains in Poland. The French stand, as shown by the recognition of Gen. Wrangel, have redoubled their efforts to poison the mind of the French proletariat. From all indications, however, this proletariat is resisting the Bolshevik bacillus better than that of almost any other European nation, not excluding the British. The correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD has talked to many soldiers recently who are watching the popular press, and found no signs of fear on their part.

"We are not afraid," said a member of the Government, "because 90 per cent. of the French people are at least as conservative as the French peasants, with the same desire to accumulate property and protect it from confiscation. Therefore, they will have none of Bolshevikism."

The Foreign Office denies the London report that it had agreed to withdraw aid from Wrangel for the present. The Wrangel situation is discussed in daily papers, which, however, are making no charge d'affaires, is making to the Foreign Office under President Wilson's instructions, these marking the President's renewed participation in European affairs, and which is believed to be preliminary to recognition of Wrangel.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (delayed).—William Adamson, Labor member of Parliament, and Harry Gosling, leader of the Transylvanian, have been chosen by the Council of Action of the triple alliance of labor to go to Paris and consult leaders of French labor and the chiefs of the French Socialist parties relative to their attitude toward Russia. The council has called on trade unionists throughout Great Britain to supply information regarding munitions upon which they are now working or transporting.

RED OCCUPATION OF ALL POLAND SEEN

Paris Experts Say Warsaw Is Not Safe Aim.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Opinion here scoffs at the theory that Soviet leaders will allow the Minsk negotiations with the Poles to lead anywhere before the fate of Warsaw is decided. Military writers scanning closely the Red tactics see in the shifting of their cavalry on the Warsaw front and the new operations in Galicia the design of the Red command not to rest with the capture of Warsaw, but to surround and occupy completely all of Poland following the tactics of the great pincers offensive of the Austrians and Germans against Russia in the winter of 1915. Opinion here does not take a hopeless view of the Warsaw battle, believing that Gen. Haller's Polish army is in fairly good shape and strengthening the importance of the latest reports that the Russian command is advancing on the Vistula.

Enthusiastic comment on the Wilson Peace note continues to fill the French press, but it is interesting to observe that while the *Petit Journal*, for example, says the note ends the domination of the Poles, the *Journal de l'Evening* by Premier Lloyd George of all the Allied deliberations, President Wilson retired to his tent, which, by temporarily with the Soviets, has now imperiled the treaty. Andre Tardieu, in *L'Homme Libre*, reveals some of the talks among the Allied leaders at the beginning of the Paris peace conference in the winter of 1918-19, before the Prinkipo conference was proposed, to show that Lloyd George and President Wilson stood together for a weak policy against warnings from Clemenceau and Sonnino.

Capt. Tardieu quotes Lloyd George as virtually suggesting recognition of the Soviets and then warning his colleagues not to commit the mistake England made in refusing to recognize the French revolution and quotes Wilson as saying to Clemenceau, "Oh, let the Bolsheviks stew in their own juice."

BOLSHEVIKI REPORT GENERAL ADVANCES

Claim Hold on Novo Minsk, 20 Miles From Warsaw.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Bolshevik official communication of Saturday, says: "In the direction of Plesk we have occupied Serok (about 30 miles north of Warsaw). In the direction of Novogorsk we have advanced to the line of Naropol-Serok."

"In the direction of Warsaw, we have occupied the town of Novo Minsk (30 miles east of the capital on the railway). Our troops are engaged with the enemy to the east of the town of Cholim."

German Fliers Act as Spies for Bolsheviki

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Aug. 15.—A German aerial service has been organized, according to advices to the French Foreign Office, to supply the Russian Soviet staffs with all military information concerning the German pilots can perceive in their flights from East Prussia over Polish territory. The entire arrangement was outlined in a document which fell into the hands of the Polish authorities.

The Russian forces also are being supplied with enormous amounts of munitions and food across the East Prussian frontier, according to reports from the French military mission in Warsaw.

WRANGEL BLAMES DENIKINE FOR WOES

Says Incompetence of Commander Caused Loss of Anti-Soviet Troops.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Russian volunteer army commanded by Gen. Denikine collapsed because of the failure of its commander to take adequate military precautions, according to charges contained in a letter written to Denikine by Gen. Baron Peter Wrangel, now recognized by France as foremost anti-Bolshevik leader in Russia.

The copy of the letter reached official circles here to-day and makes public for the first time the inside story of the break between Wrangel and Denikine, which has caused the loss of the anti-Bolshevik forces that marched to the gates of Moscow, only to be hurled back and scattered beyond reorganization. It tells of the destruction of Admiral Kolchak's forces and charges that Denikine failed to heed warnings that might have prevented that disaster.

Written upon the occasion of Gen. Wrangel's retirement from Russia, in April, at the request of Denikine, the letter said in part:

"Having tasted power, poisoned by ambition and surrounded by dishonest hangers-on, the struggle so brilliantly started by you and so nobly lost is coming to an end. Into it have been thrown hundreds of thousands of Russia's best sons innocent of your mistakes. Their salvation and the salvation of their families depend on the help of our allies, who have promised you that help."

"I joined the Volunteer army and voluntarily placed myself under your orders, believing at that time that you were the only soldier, placing the welfare of your country above personal interests and ready to lay down your life to save the Fatherland."

Aid Falls to Go to Kolchak.
"On the 6th of January, 1919, I proposed to you that you should move my army to help Admiral Kolchak. My proposal was rejected. What I foretold was prophetically fulfilled. 'You wrote that you would subordinate yourself to Kolchak. But ambition, intoxicated by success, was not able to carry out this sacrifice. Kolchak, left to himself, was defeated and started to retreat. I was cruelly abandoned by you, his troops were annihilated.'

"Even when the volunteers were victoriously advancing to the heart of Russia and your ears seemed to hear the pealing of the Moscow bells, I caught into the hearts of many of your subordinates. An army taught to loot and drink and the example of whose officers degenerated the troops—such an army could not save Russia."

"Not having an organized war, not having prepared a single fortified position behind the lines and not a single point of resistance, retreating in a hasty way where the civil population had learned to hate it, the volunteer army, having begun its retreat, fell back and nothing could stop it."

"As the enemy's success developed and the poorness of our strategy and policy became evident, Russian society commenced to see things clearly. In the desire of old army chiefs, the army was disorganized and the head of the troops acting in the main theatre, you saw a new danger for yourself. Even before the occupation of Tsaritsyn, when the chief of staff of my army, Gen. Youssevitch suggested concentrating a large mounted force in the Kharkoff region under my command. At this meeting you expressed an opinion, worthy of you, that we were trying to be the first in Moscow."

Tries to Find Treachery.
"We saw how your power lessened and authority slipped through your fingers. Clinging to it in absolute blindness, you set out to search for treachery and mutiny. Two agents, the Karshner brothers of the intelligence department of your staff, conducted a special campaign against me among the Cossacks and spread reports of my intention of bringing about an upheaval with the aid of 'Monarchists' and of my desire to take 'German orientation.'

"These reports spread by your staff even went abroad. In Novorossiysk I was visited by Mr. Mackinder, who had arrived from England with wide powers and who informed me that he had received a telegram from the British Government requesting information as to the veracity of rumors of this proposed upheaval. He asked me whether I found it possible to be perfectly frank with him on the subject. I replied that I could not admit the thought of any action against my chief, under whose orders I had voluntarily placed myself, and authorized him to inform his Government that my past military service was sufficient guarantee for what I said."

RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN HERE AS REFUGEE

American Wife Accompanies Prince Goltzine.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Arriving on the steamship *Persian Prince* to-day were Prince Dmitry Goltzine, a Russian nobleman, accompanied by his American wife, who was Miss Frances Simpson Stevens of New York City. They came to this country as refugees, having escaped the Bolsheviks in a hasty flight from Omsk, where the Prince said the Bolsheviks plunged into an orgy of bloodshed and pillage.

The Prince and Miss Stevens were married in New York April 19 of last year. He was ordered on a special mission to Japan and Siberia, visiting Vladivostok and Omsk, his wife accompanying him. They were in Vladivostok when the Reds swept everything before them to the north and their lives were threatened.

"At the outbreak of the war Prince Goltzine was in command of a Russian torpedo boat, but was assigned to work in this country."

WRANGEL MAY GET 'INFORMAL' U. S. AID

Washington Still Groping for Definite Policy to Apply in Europe To-day.

WHERE IS NAPOLEON?

Observers See Opportunity for Coup That Followed the French Revolution.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The challenge to the Bolshevik regime of Russia contained in the note addressed by Secretary of State Coby to the Italian Ambassador, has been accepted by the Russian Red Government. Having promised to use every "available means" to protect Poland, the United States is now endeavoring to decide upon the definite policy which will enable it to make good on its promise. Drastic steps are under consideration.

Information which continues to come to Washington bears out the suspicion, entertained when the Coby note was written, that the Bolsheviks have the slightest intention of yielding one inch to the representations of the allied Governments or of the United States, and that Poland is to be prostrated.

The Coby note, regarded as a challenge to the Russians, and in a sense to the British and Japanese policies, has brought the United States face to face with the determination of a new foreign policy, which must be carried out under the adverse circumstances of a time torn by the life of the Administration. It is also being accomplished in face of a Congress that would probably regard with suspicion any additional military supplies inaugurated by the authors of the futile League of Nations covenant.

"Up to this time the Washington Government has clearly been groping for its actual course, following its strategic declaration of a world war against the Bolsheviks. The Administration is understood to have been considerably irritated over the British attitude toward the League of Nations, and it is believed here that Lloyd George is being placed in a position where it will be necessary for him to resist Bolshevik influence to the uttermost or openly surrender to it.

In this connection it is also understood that the attitude of the United States in opposition to Japan's occupancy of Russian territory in Siberia is likely to receive the support of the British Dominions, which are having their own "sears."

The closest scrutiny is being given here to information collected by the various intelligence agencies of the world relative to Russian conditions, and the possibility of American support of the Government of Gen. Baron Wrangel continues to be discussed. The policy now under consideration, it is understood, is to treat the Wrangel Government much as that of Admiral Kolchak was treated. That treatment was one of complete encouragement, and as applied to Gen. Wrangel would amount to practical but not official recognition by the United States.

Considerable interest attaches here to the report that Generals Kuropatkin and Brusilov are furnishing the brains for the Bolshevik army. The suspicion exists that the Russian revolutionaries are planning to build themselves up as a result of a successfully waged war, preliminary to turning upon the Bolshevik regime at Moscow. The possibility that the Russian revolution may produce a military genius who might win control of the situation as Napoleon did after the French Revolution, and it is for that reason that special attention is being given to the history of the career of Gen. Wrangel, and of his character and points of view.

TURK NATIONALISTS AND SOVIETS AGREE

Understanding in Moscow of Delegates Reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14 (delayed).—George Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, has sent a wireless message to Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, announcing the arrival at Moscow of Nationalist delegates. Mr. Tchitcherin says the Nationalists have agreed in principle with the Soviets.

Mustapha Kemal has also received a message from Bekim Samy Bey at Moscow stating a provisional agreement has been reached with the Soviets.

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DEATH THREAT SENT TO PRINCE YAMAGATA

Field Marshal Accused of Political Interference.

TOKIO, Aug. 15.—Field Marshal Prince Yamagata, Elder Statesman and member of the Military Council of the Empire, has received a letter threatening his life for interfering in the politics of the empire, it was announced to-day. The prince is being guarded closely.

Unknown men threw a bomb at the railroad bridge at Senji, a northern suburb of Tokio, to-day. The bridge was not damaged.

Prince Yamagata was one of the brilliant and most successful of the Japanese army leaders in the Russo-Japanese war. He has been influential in the framing of the military policy of the Tokio Government.

ARMY OF DEFENCE WELDED IN GERMANY

Bavarian Organizes Unofficial League Ostensibly to Fight Bolshevism.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
BERLIN, Aug. 14 (delayed).—The welding together of the greater part of the unofficial German defence organizations is now learned to be an accomplished fact and the German press is unable to agree whether the nation has to deal with a threat of a new Kapp insurrection or whether the zeal of a single Bavarian forestry official has accomplished an imposing but politically impertinent centralization.

This Bavarian is Herr von Escherich, founder of the so-called Escherich League, which, working secretly, has laid lines which reach into all parts of Germany. Its supposed aim is to be a defence against Bolshevism, but Herr von Escherich declares that he has the one weapon which now can save Germany, for, he declares, "the Reichswehr is devastated and the Government is weak."

What brought Herr von Escherich into prominence is the allegation that his organization stood in intimate relationship with the reactionary spy headquarters exposed at Magdeburg this week. This headquarters was closely associated with the German "Pinkerton" company and, in alleged was financed by important industrial concerns for the purpose of manufacturing evidence of a Red peril in Germany. It was responsible for a nation sensation recently in revealing an alleged agreement between the Russian Soviet Government and prominent German Independent Social leaders for a Soviet regime in Germany.

The alleged agreement was proved to be spurious, and an official in Magdeburg was reported to have made important discoveries while making an investigation, one of them being that the headquarters worked in combination with the Reichswehr information service, which was supposed to have been suppressed a long time ago, and that this information service was in close relations with Herr von Escherich.

Herr von Escherich, unabashed by these revelations, gave vent to an almost hysterical rant yesterday when he proclaimed that his organization was the only one which could carry on the fight against Bolshevism. He boasted that Germany had remained quiet during the last several months only because of his men.

This declaration was regarded as significant, although the activities of his organization cannot be estimated, since it is not known how many men are allied with the Escherich League. However, it is known that he brought large groups of well armed and experienced fighters under one banner, and it is more than likely that his is the principal organization of the Conservative and the middle parties in the conflict they expect with labor before long.

POLES HERE SEND CHEERING MESSAGE

Mass Meeting at Carnegie Hall Cheer Stand Taken by President.

Support is Promised
William Fellowes Morgan and James W. Gerard Among the Speakers.

Four thousand Poles and citizens of Polish descent filled Carnegie Hall last evening in a demonstrative mass meeting to express their loyalty to their native land in its crisis and hearty approval of the policy adopted by the United States as expressed in Secretary Coby's note to the Italian Ambassador. Every reference to President Wilson, the support of France or an independent Poland evoked thunderous applause. The sweltering crowd repeatedly was swept to its feet as each speaker said that Poland would not be permitted to perish.

William Fellowes Morgan, president of the Merchants Association, declared that "we should send some physical support to help the people of Poland in their fight against the Bolsheviks, as well as, but he said the need was for something even greater than that."

"To-night from the steps of Russia comes the voices of murder," said former Ambassador James W. Gerard. "They threaten not only Poland but everything that makes our material and spiritual world. They have banded to destroy religion, to destroy the family, to destroy civilization. Our great President, and invalid today because of his labor for humanity, has placed us in this crisis by the side of our ally, France. He has correctly characterized the Bolsheviks. He tells the world what they mean, what their rule means, and just as in the great war, all America stands behind the President. The new born people of Poland must live."

Samuel M. Vaucelan, president of the Berlin Economic Works, endorsed this last statement in his address, and went even further by expressing the confidence that "Poland will live."

Mr. Vaucelan, who is Consul-General in New York; William H. L. Gendre, chairman of the American Committee for Aid in Poland; Prof. Thomas Siemieniowski, Bronislaw Kulakowski, Col. Francis Fronczak, Health Commissioner of Buffalo, who presided, also spoke. A letter from Gov. Smith and telegrams from Secretary of State Coby, Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, W. G. McAdoo, Senator William M. Calder and Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., were read.

Resolutions pledging "further moral and such material aid as will strengthen the position of the Polish Government and make possible the conclusion of an honorable and just peace" were adopted. A committee of thirteen, representing all shades of Polish opinion and headed by the Rev. Father Strenski, was instructed to present the resolutions to Secretary Coby in Washington on Wednesday.

POLISH FLAG CHEERED.

15,000 Attend Patriotic Meeting at Newark.

An appeal to the Federal Government to send material aid to Poland without further delay was made by 15,000 Poles in mass meeting at Military Park, Newark, N. J., yesterday. Following an address by Representative Daniel F. Minahan of Orange resolutions adopted by the Newark municipal building and the thirty-one years she says Wilson had paid her a total of \$7.

The meeting followed a parade, in which 6,000 New Yorkers of Polish descent took part. When the procession reached the city hall the marchers displayed the new flag of the Polish Republic flying beside the Stars and Stripes from the Mayor's offices. It was the first appearance of the Polish flag on the Newark municipal building, and each division of the parade stopped and cheered and sang national hymns.

BRITAIN SEES CLOUD OF GENERAL STRIKE

Labor's Demands Set New Mark in Efforts to Nationalize Industry.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, Aug. 15.—British labor has assumed to act in three new fields this week, and Great Britain, who always has prided herself that her revolutions were carried out peacefully, is fast to face at this moment with a deep change in her Constitution.

BLAME LLOYD GEORGE

Declaration of War Against Bolsheviki Would Bring Sudden Upheaval.

It is generally believed that the basic conservation of the average British working man and woman and their present comparative prosperity will make the efforts of their radical leaders abortive, but the fact that these efforts are made has produced the gravest apprehension.

The correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, is informed that the event that the constitutional Government decided that it must declare war.

Second—That the electrical workers practically choose their own foremen.

Third—That the miners decide the ratio of distribution of the profit of the mines between their own wages and prices to the consumer.

These three principles of communistic government or rather the dictatorship of the proletariat are involved in the coming issue—direct control of international action by labor; direct control of discipline and organization of workers and direct control of the division of profits in industry.

Labor's Growing Self-Importance.
In estimating in America the importance of these movements it is important to remember that practically all British labor is organized, that there is hardly an open shop in the islands, and that labor for years has been organized as a political party with its own representatives in the House of Commons. Only this week William C. Adamson, Labor spokesman in the House of Commons, demanded the right to reply first after the Premier as the head of "the opposition," seeking to displace Herbert H. Asquith.

Lloyd George also has again and again denounced labor as the chief reason for the continuance of the coalition, and an excellent reason why all other non-Socialist parties, including Mr. Asquith, should come into the fold.

While these conditions give labor a prima facie dominant position, the railway strike proved that even six and a half million men cannot run a country of forty-five million, and when there comes a clash with that larger public opinion, labor's strength crumbles. The very largeness of the labor movement here has made it less cohesive than the relatively smaller, more closely knit organizations in the United States, which has hitherto confined its efforts to industrial and economic, rather than political fields.

Mr. H. Thomas, chief of the railway men and hitherto a conservative leader and opponent of direct action, has come out unexpectedly in favor of direct action against war. He admits openly that it is a challenge to the British constitution, admits it is a dangerous weapon, but adds:

"Any weapon is justified to prevent the disaster of a new war. Constitutional methods, elections and influence upon the Cabinet are too slow in this instance."

Even more startling than the accession of Thomas to the ranks of the direct actionists is the accession of J. R. Clynes, former Food Controller, who saved the Government by his moderation when direct action was proposed in connection with wartime food restrictions.

An indication of the opinion of the rank and file upon which these leaders lean is furnished by the fact that the British correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD talked to-day with a group of workmen from all parts of London. The London worker is always ready to talk politics. Every man interviewed declared forthrightly that he would stop work to prevent further wars, but, with two or three possible exceptions, every man insisted that it was a weapon to be used only in such desperate circumstances. The men generally denied that they would strive for any other political purpose.

The burden of the complaint of those of them was that Lloyd George has too often promised them more than he has delivered and that they cannot permit him to deceive them again. Furthermore, in view of Lloyd George's own warnings against Poland going to war except for violation of Polish integrity, they are cautious to labor when it announces its action that "Poland is in real danger," labor's stand in the respect is generally interpreted as largely "bluff," though the audacity of adopting such a theme is what is causing real anxiety.

The miners' claim to settle the disposition of mine profits is an old fight which is just reaching a head. It is the child of war time regulation of coal. They demand ten shillings a week increase in wages and a reduction in price to family (but not to industrial) consumers of 14 shillings a ton. The miners have been fighting for both of these demands for months. Both the Government and the mine owners assert that if these are granted either confiscation of the mines—what the miners are endeavoring to force—or the raising of the price of export coal to the point where both the export and the bunkering trade will disappear with consequent disaster to international financial systems, as well as idleness for hundreds of thousands of tons of British ships and a consequent terrific blow to all British industry, will result.

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Bavarian Organizes Unofficial League Ostensibly to Fight Bolshevism.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
BERLIN, Aug. 14 (delayed).—The welding together of the greater part of the unofficial German defence organizations is now learned to be an accomplished fact and the German press is unable to agree whether the nation has to deal with a threat of a new Kapp insurrection or whether the zeal of a single Bavarian forestry official has accomplished an imposing but politically impertinent centralization.

This Bavarian is Herr von Escherich, founder of the so-called Escherich League, which, working secretly, has laid lines which reach into all parts of Germany. Its supposed aim is to be a defence against Bolshevism, but Herr von Escherich declares that he has the one weapon which now can save Germany, for, he declares, "the Reichswehr is devastated and the Government is weak."

What brought Herr von Escherich into prominence is the allegation that his organization stood in intimate relationship with the reactionary spy headquarters exposed at Magdeburg this week. This headquarters was closely associated with the German "Pinkerton" company and, in alleged was financed by important industrial concerns for the purpose of manufacturing evidence of a Red peril in Germany. It was responsible for a nation sensation recently in revealing an alleged agreement between the Russian Soviet Government and prominent German Independent Social leaders for a Soviet regime in Germany.

The alleged agreement was proved to be spurious, and an official in Magdeburg was reported to have made important discoveries while making an investigation, one of them being that the headquarters worked in combination with the Reichswehr information service, which was supposed to have been suppressed a long time ago, and that this information service was in close relations with Herr von Escherich.

Herr von Escherich, unabashed by these revelations, gave vent to an almost hysterical rant yesterday when he proclaimed that his organization was the only one which could carry on the fight against Bolshevism. He boasted that Germany had remained quiet during the last several months only because of his men.

This declaration was regarded as significant, although the activities of his organization cannot be estimated, since it is not known how many men are allied with the Escherich League. However, it is known that he brought large groups of well armed and experienced fighters under one banner, and it is more than likely that his is the principal organization of the Conservative and the middle parties in the conflict they expect with labor before long.

BRITAIN SEES CLOUD OF GENERAL STRIKE

Labor's Demands Set New Mark in Efforts to Nationalize Industry.

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LONDON, Aug. 15.—British labor has assumed to act in three new fields this week, and Great Britain, who always has prided herself that her revolutions were carried out peacefully, is fast to face at this moment with a deep change in her Constitution.

BLAME LLOYD GEORGE

Declaration of War Against Bolsheviki Would Bring Sudden Upheaval.

It is generally believed that the basic conservation of the average British working man and woman and their present comparative prosperity will make the efforts of their radical leaders abortive, but the fact that these efforts are made has produced the gravest apprehension.

The correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, is informed that the event that the constitutional Government decided that it must declare war.

Second—That the electrical workers practically choose their own foremen.

Third—That the miners decide the ratio of distribution of the profit of the mines between their own wages and prices to the consumer.

These three principles of communistic government or rather the dictatorship of the proletariat are involved in the coming issue—direct control of international action by labor; direct control of discipline and organization of workers and direct control of the division of profits in industry.

Labor's Growing Self-Importance

In estimating in America the importance of these movements it is important to remember that practically all British labor is organized, that there is hardly an open shop in the islands, and that labor for years has been organized as a political party with its own representatives in the House of Commons.

Only this week William C. Adamson, Labor spokesman in the House of Commons, demanded the right to reply first